Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1802. [No. 359.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.
Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Jan. 22. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

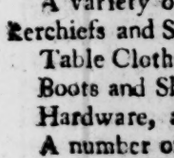
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 26. Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next
WILL BE SOLD,
On the Premises,
A neat and convenient Store and Dwelling-House, on Prince-Street, near the corner of Royal-Street. The stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an alley; subject to a rent of Twenty Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known previous to the sale.

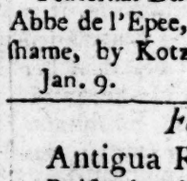
P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
January 23.

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop
HARMONY,
JOHN ELLWOOD, Master,
Now lying at John and Thomas Vowell's wharf—will sail on Sunday the 24th inst. wind and weather permitting. For Freight apply to the Master on board, or to

J. & T. VOWELL.
January 22. d3t‡

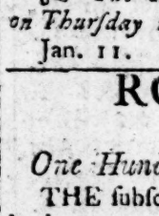
☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.*

For Charter.


THE SCHOONER
LUCY,
Captain Snow, 90 Tons burthen, to Europe, or any port in the West-Indies—apply to the Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.
January 22. d

FOR CHARTER,


The Schooner
RACHAEL,
Burthen about 86 tons.—Apply to Capt. Russell Stevens, or to

KORN & WISEMILLER.
January 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
Cottom & Stewart's Book Store,
ST. LEON:
A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.
By William Godwin.
Two vols.—Price Two Dollars.
Also, for Sale,
THE
PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS'
BOOK OF PRICES.
Price 75 cents, stitched.
Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk; Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False shame, by Kotzebue.
Jan. 9. d

For Sale,
Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
☞ *The HOPE will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next.*
Jan. 11. d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.
About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, mens' fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d

☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

SOAL LEATHER
And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 19. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert Hamilton and Esther, his Wife, to the Subscribers, for securing the payment of a sum of money to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, on the 30th instant will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,
lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-Street, and south side of Wolfe-Street, in the Town of Alexandria; beginning at the intersection of the said Streets, and running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-Street; thence northwardly with St. Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a large, commodious frame dwelling-house, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family, a kitchen, stable and carriage-house, a well of water in the yard, with a pump. The situation is elegant. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at present by Mr. James Hamilton. The lot being large, a sufficient proportion of it will be attached to the improvements, and the residue laid off into convenient building lots; a plan of which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,
One other Piece of Ground,
lying upon the south side of Prince-Street, and to the eastward of Water-Street, in the said Town; beginning upon Prince-Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water-Street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4 inches; thence westwardly parallel to Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a convenint two-story frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen and other conveniencies; now in the the occupation of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,
One other Piece of Ground,
adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water-Street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet four inches; thence westwardly parallel of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground is a large frame warehouse, two stories high, now in the occupation of Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It formerly composed two distinct warehouses, and may easily be put into the same situation again.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT.
January 1. d23t

LAW.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,
The Clerical Candidates.
A POEM.
The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.
Dec. 3. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cottom & Stewart;
And for Sale at their Book Store,
Price 37½ Cents,
Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia*, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

JANNEY & PATON
HAVE FOR SALE,
90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.
Also,
The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaister of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles,
January 22. d

Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria. Apply to
WILLIAM HODGSON.
January 22. d

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)
TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East side of the George-Town road, well enclosed, with a post and rail fence, and a growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well manured, in which there are a variety of excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines, rasberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes, a variety of herbs and flowers and 38 asparagus beds, highly manured and produced abundantly, there are also on this lot, two dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West side of the said road, enclosed in like manner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres has been in clover, and since a crop of rye has been taken from it; at a proper season it may be again laid down, in either clover or timothy; about two acres is in wood—this lot may be conveniently divided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent the aforesaid property, but such as can come, well recommended, for their honesty, sobriety and knowledge in the gardening and farming business. The two lots will be let separate or together as may best suit, and good security will be required, for performance of the covenants, in the lease or leases. For terms apply to the subscriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.
January 20. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART's
Book-Store, Royal-street,
POLITICAL ESSAYS,
RELATIVE TO THE
War of the French Revolution;
—VIZ.—
AN ARGUMENT
Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:
A LETTER
To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And
A MEMORIAL,
Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.
BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.
Nov. 20.

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. Hopkins, No. 118, Pearl ſtreet, New-York,

For publiſhing by Subſcription,

In two handſome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST,

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality.

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole reviſed and corrected, with new paſſages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a ſerie of numbers, under the ſignature of Publius ſhortly after the promulgation of the Federal Conſtitution, and addreſſed to the People of the State of New-York, with the deſign of enforcing the propriety and neceſſity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man whoſe name will be held in ſacred reſpect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to ſlander his fame ſhall have ſunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of diſtinguiſhed talents, occaſionally contributed ſome eſſays, which will be marked in the publication.*

All parties ſeem at length united in profeſſions of regard for the Conſtitution; if they are ſincere, the conſideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the perſuaſion of eloquence, was eminently uſeful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is deſirous of being well informed of the principles and proviſions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been ſupported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Conſtitution by its firſt oppoſers, and how they were anſwered, will find theſe volumes fraught with ample and ſatisfactory inſtruction. The ſtudy of them muſt form an eſſential part of the education of the American ſtateſman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here diſcover materials in the ſcience of Government well worthy of their attention; a ſcience, of all others, the moſt intereſting to mankind, as it moſt deeply concerns human happineſs. The Federaliſt contains principles that may be remembered and ſtudied with advantage by all claſſes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Repreſentative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well underſtood, and thoroughly developed, and ſhould, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of ſimilar ſyſtems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this ſubject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preſerve theſe papers, therefore, which have ſo much intrinſic merit, and ſuch laſting utility, in a dreſs ſuitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the ſame enlightened ſtateſman who was the chief author of the Federaliſt. Theſe Eſſays were written in defence of the firſt leading ſtep which our Government took to preſerve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Tranſatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and ſhaken the civilized world.

Now that the ſtorm has paſſed over, and the angry and tumultuous paſſions which at that time agitated our country, have in ſome meaſure ſubſided, theſe papers will be read with profit and pleaſure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any ſhould have doubted of the fitneſs of the meaſures which this writer has ſo ably advocated, and which experience has ſo forcibly proved to have been the beſt adapted to the intereſts of the country.

To give to theſe latter Eſſays a form which ſhall outlive the fleeting impreſſions of a newſpaper, they are incorporated in theſe volumes.—Publius and Pacificus will ſerve to keep in juſt remembrance two very important events in the hiſtory of our country.

* The firſt gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work ſhall be put to preſs immediately after 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and finiſhed with the utmoſt expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books ſhall be forwarded, free of expence, to ſuch places as may be deſignated, and a perſon appointed to deliver them.

III. It ſhall be printed on a ſuperfine medium paper, with a neat type, handſomely bound and lettered, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *Two Dollars* a volume. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subſcribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiſer, and by the different Bookſellers in Alexandria.*

New-York, January, 1802.

FOR SALE,

An elegant GELDING.

Enquire of the Printers.

January 26. d3t

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER VII.

The next exceptional feature in the Meſſage, is the propoſal to abolish all reſtriction or naturalization, ariſing from a previous reſidence. In this the preſident is not more at variance with the concurrent maxims of all commentations on popular government, than he is with himſelf. The Notes on Virginia, are in direct contradiction to the Meſſage, and furniſh us with ſtrong reaſons againſt the policy now recommended. The paſſage alluded to is here repreſented: Speaking of the population of America, Mr. Jefferſon there ſays, 'Here I will beg leave to propoſe a doubt. The preſent deſire of America, is to produce rapid population, by as great *importations of foreigners* as poſſible. *But is this founded in good policy?*' 'Are there no inconveniencies to be thrown into the ſcale, againſt the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers, by the *importation of foreigners?* It is for the happineſs of thoſe united in ſociety, to harmonize as much as poſſible, in matters which they muſt of neceſſity tranſact together. Civil government being the ſole object of forming ſocieties, its adminiſtration muſt be conducted by common conſent. Every ſpecies of government has its ſpecific principles: Ours, perhaps are more peculiar than thoſe of any other in the univerſe. *It is a compoſition of the freeſt principles of the Engliſh conſtitution*, with others, derived from natural right and reaſon. To theſe, nothing can be more oppoſed than the maxims of abſolute monarchies. Yet from ſuch we are to expect the *greateſt number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiouſneſs paſſing, as is uſual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to ſtop preciſely at the point of temperate liberty. Their principles with their language, they will tranſmit to their children.* In proportion to their numbers, *they will ſhare with us in the legiſlation.* They will infuſe into it their ſpirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, diſtracted maſs. I may appeal to experience, during the preſent conteſt, for a verification of theſe conjectures: but if they be not certain in event, are they not poſſible, are they not probable? Is it not ſafer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degeee of population deſired or expected? May not our government be more homogenius, more peaceable, more durable? Suppoſe 20 millions of republican Americans, thrown all of a ſudden into France what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, leſs happy, leſs ſtrong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners, to our preſent numbers, would produce a ſimilar effect here.' Thus wrote Mr. Jefferſon in 1781—Behold the reverſe of the medal. The meſſage of the Preſident, contains the following ſentiments: A denial of citizenſhip, under a reſidence of 14 years, is a denial to a great proportion of thoſe who aſk it, and controls a policy purſued from their firſt ſettlement by many of theſe ſtates, and ſtill believed of conſequence to their proſperity. And ſhall we refuſe to the unhappy fugitives from diſtreſs, that hoſpitality which the ſavages of the wilderneſs extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppreſſed humanity find no aſylum on this globe? Might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen, be ſafely communicated to every one manifeſting a bona fide purpoſe of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?

But if gratitude can be allowed to form an excuſe for inconſiſtency in a public character, in *The Man of the people*; a ſtrong plea of this ſort may be urged in behalf of our preſident. It is certain that had the late election been decided intirely by native citizens, had foreign auxiliaries been rejected on both ſides, the man who oſtentatiouſly vaunts that the *doors of public honor and confidence have been burſt open to him*, would not now have been at the head of the American nation. Such a proof of virtuous diſcernment in the *oppreſſed fugitives*, had an imperious claim on him to a grateful return, and without ſuppoſing any very uncommon ſhare of *ſelf-love* would naturally be a ſtrong reaſon for a revolution in his opinions.

The pathetic and plaintive exclamation by which the ſentiment is enforced, might be liable to much criticiſm, if we are to conſider it in any other light, than as a flouriſh of rhetoric. It might be aſked in return, does the right to *aſylum* or *hoſpitality* carry with it the right to ſuffrage and ſovereignty? And what indeed was the courteous reception which was given to our forefathers, by the ſavages of the wilderneſs; When did theſe humane and philanthophic ſavages exerciſe the policy of incorporating ſtrangers among themſelves, on their firſt arrival in the country? When did they admit them into their huts, to make part of their families, and when did they diſtinguiſh them by making them their ſachems? Our hiſtories and tradition have been more than apocriphal, if any thing like this kind, and gentle treatment was really laviſhed by the much belied ſavages upon our thankleſs forefathers. But the remark occurs, had it all been true, prudence inclines to trace the hiſtory farther, and aſk what has become of the nations of ſavages who exerciſed this policy? And who now occupies the territory which they then inhabited? Perhaps a uſeful leſſon might be drawn from this very reflection.

But we may venture to aſk what does the Preſident really mean, by inſinuating that we treat aliens coming to this country, with inhoſpitality? Do we not permit them quietly to land on our ſhores? Do we not protect them equally with our own citizens, in their perſons and reputation: in the acquiſition and enjoyment of property! Are not our courts of juſtice open for them to ſeek redreſs of injuries? And are they not permitted peaceably to return to their own country whenever they pleaſe, and to carry with them all their effects? What then means this worſe than idle declaration?

The impolicy of admitting foreigners to an immediate and unreſerved participation in the right of ſuffrage, or in the ſoveregnty of a Republic, is as much a received axiom as any thing in the ſcience of politics, and is verified by the experience of all ages. Among other inſtances, it is known, that hardly any thing contributed more to the downfall of Rome, than her precipitate communication of the priviledges of citizenſhip to the inhabitants of Italy at large. And how terrible was Syracuſe ſcourged by perpetual ſeditions, when after the overthow of the tyrants, a great number of foreigners, were ſuddenly admitted to the rights of citizenſhip? Not only does antient but modern, and even domeſtic hiſtory furniſh evidence of what may be expected from the diſpoſition of foreigners, when they get too early footing in a country. Who wields the ſcepter of France, and has erected a Deſpotiſm on the ruins of a Republic? A foreigner. Who rules the councils of our own ill fated unhappy country? And who ſtimulates perſecution on the heads of its citizens for daring to maintain an opinion, and for exerciſing the rights of ſuffrage? *A foreigner!*—Where is the virtuous pride that once diſtinguiſhed Americans?—Where the indignant ſpirit which in defence of principles hazarded a revolution to attain that independence now *inſidiouſly* attacked?

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

SENATE

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wedneſday, Jan. 13, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

JUDICIARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Olcott, of New-Hampſhire, ſaid that this ſubject was of the moſt important kind, and though many able arguments had been already offered, he could not paſs it over with a negative vote.

It has been ſuggeſted that the act, now propoſed to be repealed, came in on the influx of paſſion, and that the influx of reaſon ſhould ſweep it away. He did not know that this was the caſe. Some gentlemen contend that it was adopted with great deliberation.

He thought the reaſons for a repeal of this law inſufficient. It is not ſaid, that if the conſtitution veſt a right to office in the judges, that we can affect them. He theught the conſtitution did veſt the right, and he held it to be ſacred.

The proviſions of the conſtitution appeared to him ſo plain, that they ſcarcely admitted of illuſtration. He who undertakes to explain the text muſt find more explicit terms than thoſe contained in it. He could not find any.

After dwelling upon the different proviſions of the conſtitution, Mr. Olcott went upon the queſtion of expediency at ſome length, and concluded that a repeal was as inexpedient as unconſtitutional.

Mr. Cocke of Tenneſſee, followed Mr. Olcott. He ſaid he was ſorry gentlemen attempted to make quack doctors of them, by ſaying we may give a wound, but cannot heal it. He wiſhed the Senate to enquire whether the law now propoſed to be repealed was conſtitutional or not. If it was not, we ſhould act like honeſt men, acknowledge that we have violated the conſtitution, and reſtore it to its purity by repealing the law. Let us recur to the Journals of 1799, and ſee what was the underſtanding of theſe champions of our liberties, and whether they have not ſince changed. The Journals would prove that the judges were to mix with the legiſlature, were to be locked up in a cloſet, and to declare who was to be our executive magiſtrate.

[Mr. Cocke went into an examination of the arguments on the conſtitutional point.]

We have been told that the nation is to look up to theſe immaculate judges to protect their liberties—to protect the people againſt themſelves. This was novel, and what reſult did it lead to? He ſhuddered to think of it. Were there none of theſe judges ready to plunge their ſword into the American heart? He did not think it proper to be alarmed by the terrors held out. He wiſhed to know no man; to take things as they are. But if gentlemen will attack, they muſt expect a reply.

Mr. Cocke then dilated upon the ſeveral points of the diſcuſſion, and concluded with the expreſſion of the hope that the legiſlature would repeal the law, and that they would not give way to the ideas of gentlemen that the government was made for a choſen few—for the judges—to whom we are to look up for every thing.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

The following, is copied from a Charleſton paper of the 13th January, received by the ſloop Eliza, arrived yeſterday in 5 days.

The ſch'r Brutus, capt. Torrans, which arrived at Charleſton on the 12th inſt. made her paſſage from Havanna in threee days and nine hours. Capt. Torrans confirms what has already been ſtated, that none of the American veſſels in that port, which arrived ſince it has been ſhut, have been permitted to entry; and in addition, he ſays, that it was the opinion of the American merchants there, at the time he ſailed, that none of them would be permitted to ſell, and they tho't it perfectly uſeleſs for any other veſſels to be ſent there at this time, in expectation that this privilege would be granted them. Thoſe veſſels which are admitted into the harbor, are obliged to pay fifty dollars for every 24 hours they remain there.

About the middle of December, capt. Torrans, left Cape Francois for this port, on the 24th, being then on the ſouth ſide of Cuba, ſpoke ſhip Eſſex, of New-York, Johnſon, maſter, from Jamaica bound to New-York, and ſupplied her with ſome proviſions; ſoon after a gale came on, which continued ſeveral days; on the 20th he again ſaw the Eſſex, and at 2 o'clock P. M, had the unhappineſs to ſee her go on ſhore on a reef a little to the northward of Cape Antonio, where ſhe ſhortly after went to pieces, and he has reaſon to believe all on board periſhed; he ſaw ſome of the crew clinging to the rigging when the maſts went overboard. The gale was ſo ſevere at this time that capt. Torrans could not afford them the leaſt aſſiſtance.

Capt. Johnſon had his wife and three children on board with him.

A long red ſided brig was alſo caſt away near the ſhip, but her name, or where ſhe was from, was unknown to capt. Torrans.

Entered, ſloops Eliza, Jefferſon, Charleſton; Alfred, Wadſworth, do.

Cleared, ſhips America, Griffeth, Bordeaux; Commerce, Wood, ditto; Lovina, Johnſon, St. Vincents; Marcella, Claſby, Cadiz; brig Abby, Hitch, Barbadoes; ſchr. Eliza, ——, C. Francois; ſloop Who-would-have-thought-it, Eſtdale, N. Providence.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Brig Commerce, Semple, from Kingſton, Jamaica as mentioned in our laſt. Off

the Isle of Pines, spoke the British frigate Santa Margaretta, on a cruize. A lieutenant informed capt. Semple, that a few days before the British sloop of war Bonetta was lost on the Jardines, when a great number of her crew perished. Jan. 4, off Havanna, spoke the schooner Royal Charles, 14 days from Boston for Havanna. Jan. 10, in lat. 29, 30, long. 78, 20, spoke ship Prosperity, from Teneriff for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fair Trader, Barnum, from Havanna. Vessels lett at Havanna, Dec. 31. Ships Jefferson, Cutter, Portsmouth; Mary Ann, Boston; Martha, do; President, Portland; Anna, Johnson, New-York; Louisa, Baltimore; ——, Wells, Salem; Fanny, do; Columbia, Providence; brigs Patron, Boston; Dolphin, do; Edmund, do; Tyger, Philadelphia, to sail in 6 days for Charleston; Potowmac, Baltimore; Pallas, Portsmouth, to sail in 6 days for Charleston; Elizabeth for N. York; Ann, Norfolk; Echo, Boston; Eliza, do. just arrived in 20 days; Orange, Charleston; Alfred, ——; Nancy and Harriot, just arrived; Argo, Smith, just arrived; Three Brothers, ——; snow Success, Philadelphia; schrs. Little John, Charleston; Wallace, Blinn, to sail 2d January; Columbia, Bristol, R. I.; Pluto, Boston; Paragon, Mary, and Traveller, Philadelphia; Patty, Baltimore; sloop Three Sisters, just arrived; Republican, Hoyt; barque Three Friends, loading at Mariel.

January 22.

Extract of a letter from captain William Johnson of the ship Essex of this port to Mr. Isac Barr, jun. the owner in N. York, dated

"*Havannah December, 30th.*

"I am happy to inform you of my arrival here this day, after a passage of eleven days, I find the place full of vessels, and markets much glutted. I met with a sad accident the day before yesterday in the afternoon: During a very severe squall from the northward, off the Coxcombs, one of my men fell overboard. Four men went immediately in the yawl to try to save him. They got him in the boat, and had almost got on board: but the squall increasing, the boat swampt, and it blowing so hard that I could not bear the ship up to them, I lost the whole five—which was a distressing circumstance to me."

[We give the first part of this extract with pleasure; as it shews the account of capt. Torrans (which we published yesterday morning) respecting the loss of the Essex, to be wholly without foundation.]

—

We learn by the schooner Fanny, from Guadaloupe, that the inhabitants were in hourly expectations of the arrival of a body of troops from France. The negroes under Peloge, had been quiet before the receipt of this news, which threw them into consternation, and they had made several attempts to assassinate Pelage. La Crosse, was still at Dominico. The whites and mulattoes were disposed for quietly receiving the troops from France. Business of every kind very dull, and an embargo of 15 days had just been taken off, for American, Swedish and Danish vessels; but was still imposed on French vessels, when the Fanny sailed.

Entered, Ship Sarah, Barker, Rotterdam; Active Waterman, Guadaloupe; Brig Polly, Brigs, New-Orleans; Express, Sherer, Charleston; William Roland, Bay Honduras; Trial, Trion, ditto Betsey, Bowers ditto; Fanny Freeman, Guadaloupe; Three Friends, Ricord, Norfolk; Schr. Lion, Clark, Richmond; Sloop Mary, Nichols, Georgetown.

Cleared, snow Washington, Flower, St. Croix.

Arrived since our last, Brig Fanny, Frenau, 21 days from Guadaloupe, last from St. Thomas. Left at Basseterre, the Triton, of Wheatherfield. Left a St. Thomas, Dec. 30—ship Lady Buonaparte, of Philadelphia; Argus, of do; Superior, Lawson, do; brig Friendship, Williams, of New-York; William, of Norwich; Schr. Jane Rubel, New-York—Lydia, of Philadelphia, to sail same day for Cape Francois.

Brig Tryal, Tryon, 24 days from the Bay of Honduras. Left there a number of American vessels, but does not recollect their names. Jan. 3 spoke schr. Eliza, from Jamaica to Philadelphia, 3 days out—also, ship Alexandria, of New-York from Havanna to New-Orleans. Nov. 13 was boarded by the the Spanish privateer Schr. Deventa, capt. Demass, and plundered of 1 hhd. rum, 1 bol. of sugar, 1 do potatoes, 1 do. beef 2 do. pork, 300 wt. of new rigging, 450 bunches of onions, 250 wt. cheese, and every article out of the cabin they could lay their hands on. Capt. Tryon demanded compensation for the articles plundered from his vessel, upon which the captain of the privateer struck him, called him a dam'd rascall, and told him he might go to the President of the United States for pay.

Ship Active Waterman, 24 days from Guadaloupe. Left there, ship two Brothers of Wilmington N. C. ship Success of Boston; ship Delaware of Wilmington; brig Orion of Boston; and brig Neptune of Newport.

Brig Express, Sherer, 5 days from Charleston. Left there, brig Echo, Webb, to sail in 3 days for this port; brig Thetis, for do. in four days; ship ——, Sheffield, to sail for Europe in a few days; ship South Carolina, Garman, do. and ship Thomas of Hudson, do.

Schr. Lion, 3 days from Norfolk.

Brig Patty, Briggs 24 days from N. Orleans. The ship South Carrolina, of this port, sailed 2 days before the Polly. Left there, schr. Sally of this port to sail 4 days; brig Hannah, Swain, and a number of others, names not recollected. Dec. 26th, in the Mississippi River, spoke ship Active, of Baltimore, out 70 days from Liverpool. Same day, spoke a sloop from Baltimore, bound to N. Orleans, out 17 days. Jan. 7th, in lat. 34, spoke sch'r Fairplay, bound from Wilmington to the Havanna, one day out.

Ship Sarah, Bunker, from Rotterdam. Left there ship Hannah and Eliza, Burroughs, for Lisbon; ship Sisters of Boston, for Havanna; ship Criterion, of Philadelphia, ashore at Helvoet; ship Merchant, Dyer, of Philadelphia, for Portland; schr. Rosemond, Hills, of Boston, for Hamburg; and ship Mary, of Newburyport, for Cape de Verds. November 15, in the English channel, spoke ship Brutus, from Philadelphia, bound to Amsterdam, out 26 days.

Schr. Betsey, Bowers, Bay of Honduras. January 2, spoke brig Betsey, from Bay of Honudras to Charleston out 12 days, lat. 33 30.

—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.

The Lady Buonaparte of this port was bound to Guadaloupe, but off Point Petre was boarded by a French and British frigate and ordered away in consequence of that Island being declared in open rebellion against the Republic of France, by Gen. La Crosse, &c. &c. and all intercourse being positively interdicted.

Capt. Hess was informed by the blockading frigate, that even clearances from the Island would not be respected, and further, that ships of war are stationed all round the Island, to enforce his Proclamation.

Extract of a letter from the Ameican consul at Gibraltar, to a Merchant in this city dated 12th October.

"With the convoy arrived two days ago from England, upwards of 2000 barrels of American flour has got to market, and yesterday 500 barrels came in form N. York.—Further parcels are still expected from England and your quarter, so that this will in future, or at least for some time, be a precarious article."

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

In the Senate of the United States, on Friday last, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for repealing the act of the 13th Feb. 1801, for new organizing the Judiciary of the United States.

The bill is a short one; and is confined to a repeal of the above act, and a restoration to the courts, under the old system, of the business by it confided to them.

It was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

—

Captain Downey, of the brig Brandywine, arrived at Philadelphia, from C. Francois, left there the 31st of December, the sloop Rosanna, Burty, of this port.

—

From the Baltimore Fed. Gaz. of Saturday last.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman belonging to a respectable mercantile house of Alexandria, now in this town, received a letter from his partner last night, dated the 21st inst. which says, "*I am sorry to inform you Toussaint is no more. He has been caught by the blacks and burnt alive.*" The letter mentions nothing further on the subject; but from the gentleman's connexions in trade at Cape Francois, there is no doubt but his information is from the most unquestionable source. His letter, probably came by way of Norfolk, where captain Ferguson, whose packet left there on Tuesday last, states that the same report of Toussaint being burnt was current, tho' not generally credited.

Toussaint was probably way-laid by some of Moyes's party in his usual tour from the Cape to Port Republican, which he mostly made without any guard. And as a retaliation for the death of their general, and to prevent, as they suspected, betraying them to the whites, it is not unlikely that they have inflicted this savage andexcruciating torture.

Should this news unfortunately be true, a ferocious resistance will be made to the troops embarked for that colony, and much blood will be shed before the blacks can be subdued.

—

The Financial Report.

Mr. Gallatin's Report affords a very clear statement of our debt and of our resources to pay it off. We admit it is merit to exhibit facts without affecting the praise of inovation or novelty. It will ever afford pleasure to the Federalists to find cause for approbation in the measures of the new rulers. The Report made by Mr. Gallatin shews how abundantly able the nation is to pay its debt honestly, and how little pretext a Rhode Island politician could have for *cheating* it out. The Report reflects no little honor on the wisdom and integrity of the federal administration. It shows, and from the pen of an adversary how very false and groundless are the milion charges on secretary *Hamilton*, that he wished to keep the debt as a blessing. It shews, that all that could be contrived by his ingenious mind, has been enacted by Congress to bind fast the public faith, invariably to apply the surplus revenue to the extinguishment of the debt. Let the deluded Democrats, who have for years believed these slanders of the Federalists, retract their now confuted errors. Candor requires it, that is some thing; Mr. *Gallatin* requires it that is every thing.

N. E. Palladium.

—

THE DREAMS OF A PHILOSOPHER.

—

"*May our Constitution never fall a sacrifice to the* DREAMS *of a Condorcet.*"

HAMILTON'S TOAST.

These words seem to have been dictated by a spirit almost prophetic. Alas, what a succession of "dreams, have we witnessed since the decision of the late election of President of the United States. Scarcely had Mr. J. been installed in his high office, than he began to proclaim his *dreams* to the Congress and the world.—He *dreamt* that "we were *all* republicans—all federalists"—that his measures would restore harmony to social intercourse—But very soon after he *dreamt* that there was a "political sect," in possession of all the places of trust or profit in the country—that this "sect" would neither "resign nor die," and therefore, he would "correct the procedure," and for the accommodation of *republicans*, "he *burst* open the doors of honor and confidence." He next *dreamt* that the constitution had authorized him, *without* the consent of the Senate, to *displace* faithful officers for a "slight shade of difference in political opinion" with himself and his friends, in order that he might make room for leading characters of his *own party*.—He has lately been *dreaming* that a "government, is founded not in the *fears* and *follies* of man, but on his *reason* and *sense of right*, may be so *free* as to restrain him in no *moral right*—and so *firm* as to protect him from every *moral wrong*."

N. B. This seems to have been one of the most *flighty* of the Philosopher's dreams, and he certainly must have been *dreaming* when he committed it to paper—For as a certain master of logical argument, (Mr. G. Morris) observes, "It has been said, and truly too, that governments are made to provide against the *vices* and *follies* of men. To suppose that governments rest on *reason* is a pitiful soliciism—If mankind were reasonable they would want no government."—And we may add, if *private interest* and party-attachments, did not so biass their "*sense of right*," there would be little need of laws, courts, or executive officers, to enforce the performance of duty.

But these *dreams* of our Philosophical President, have been airy, speculative, and *comparatively* innocent. His more recent *dreams*, which are about to have a *practical* influence on our national concerns, are more alarming, and in their tendencies more pernicious. His visionary scheme of abolishing "*now*" all the internal revenues of the national government—of "discharing the principals of our public debts in shorter periods than the *laws* or the *general expectation* had contemplated"—of getting indemnification for losses abroad, without providing the means of asserting our rights—of preserving the nation in honorable peace without being prepared for war—but finally, and above all, his plan of dismissing judges from office, whom the constitution has rendered *independent* of the other branches of the government, are *dreams* so like the *revolutionary visions* of *French Republicans*, and partake so little of the sound discretion and common sense of *awakened* Americans, that we cannot help exclaiming with the illustrious author of Publius—"*May our constitution never fall a sacrifice to the dreams of a* CONDORCET."

Com. Adv.

—

Extract from the "Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the Extinguishment of Fire.

"Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars—Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town."

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company on Monday, January 11, 1802, the following officers were duly elected for the present year, viz.

Alexander Smith, 1st
Aaron Hewes, 2d
William Halley, 3d
} Commanders.

John Hunter,
John Longden,
Washer Blunt,
} Subordinate Directors.

Mathew Robinson,
Joseph Thornton,
Charles M'Knight,
William Rhodes,
} Regulators.

Ephram Evans,
Richard Weightman,
William Paton,
} Trustees.

January 26. e03t

—

District of Columbia, Alexandria County, TO WIT.

I, PETER WISE, jun. one of the U. States' Justices of the Peace for the County of Alexandria and District of Columbia;

To all Marshals, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and Headboroughs, within the United States,

Whereas complaint is made to me this day, upon the oath of James Campbell, jailer of the aforesaid county, that Dennis Hennessy, laborer, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county of Alexandria, by warrant from Jacob Hoffman, a justice of the peace of the said county, for breaking and escaping from the jail in the county of Washingington, did, on the night of the 25th of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, last past, forcibly break and escape from the said jail, and is now going at large; these are therefore, in the name of the United States, to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said Daniel Hennessy, and him having found, to seize and retake and safely convey, or to cause him to be safely conveyed, to the jail of the said county of Alexandria or Washington, there to be kept until he shall be thence discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

PETER WISE, jun.

—

I will give TWENTY FIVE Dollars reward for the apprehension of the abovementioned Daniel Hennessy, to be paid on his delivery at either of the jails in the District of Columbia.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Jailer, Alex. County.

Jan. 26. d

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

William Hartſhorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaiſter of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the buſhel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the buſhel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel,

Firſt and ſecond quality James R Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Potomac Company,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Alſo, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick Houſe on King ſtreet, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe.

To Let,

A two ſtory Frame Houſe on Duke ſtreet, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.

1ſt mo. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Conſiſting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, ſtriped blankets and kerſey duffils---For ſale on very moderate terms by the package, on the uſual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Iſland, now landing and conſiſting of

French Brandy,

Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)

Country Gin,

Weſt-India Rum, N. England do.

Loaf Sugar,

Caſtile Soap, Tanner's Oil,

R. I. Cheeſe of an excellent quality,

Soal Leather,

Ruſſia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,

Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The ſaid brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent veſſel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4. d

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Liſbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 caſks Liſbon Wine of a ſuperior quality,

600 buſhels of Salt,

1 bale of Morocco Skins,

A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,

Figs in Frails,

Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,

10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewiſe on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,

German Linens,

Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

FOR SALE,

On Credit, or for Caſh, as may ſuit purchaſers,

That Lot with the Houſe thereon, lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Jones, Coachmaker, ſituated on Fairfax-Street, near the centre of the ſquare formed by Queen and Cameron Streets, running parallel with ſaid Streets 123 feet 5 inches, and fronting on Fairfax-Street 39 feet 1¼ inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley adjoining.

Alſo,

That convenient Lot, with the very complete and ſubſtantial Buildings thereon, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.

Alexandria, January 4. tawtf

Wanted to Purchaſe,

From three to four hundred acres of LAND in Fairfax, for which a good tract of land in Shenandoah county will be given in payment.

Enquire of the Printers.

January 25. eo3t

Houſe of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria, in the houſe lately occupied by captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends uſing his utmoſt exertions to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom, which from his experience in the buſineſs he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to do on the moſt reaſonable terms.

January 5. 1aw2teo

ABEL WILLIS

Has for ſale, at his ſtore on Prince-ſtreet,

(Juſt from Norfolk)

Sott ſhelled Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; beſt Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or ſmaller quantity, Havanna white and brown do. beſt Engliſh Cheeſe, elegant Travelling Caſes, beſt Spaniſh Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4. eo

TO BE HIRED,

A CARPENTER, who is alſo a Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blackſmith, and one or two Laborers. Apply to

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Sully, Fairfax County,

Jan. 12. 2aw3w

This Day is Publiſhed,

By R. & J. GRAY,

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-Street, & at the Office of the Times,

ST. LEON;

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,

In 2 vols.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

Price 2 Dollars, handſomely bound and lettered.

Alſo for Sale,

By R. & J. GRAY,

JANE TALBOT;

A new Novel.

By the Author of Arther Myrvin, Wieland, Ormond, &c.

Price one Dollor in boards.

RUSH's

Introductory Lectures

To Courſes of Lectures upon the Inſtitution and Practice of Medicine,

Delivered in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

Price one Dollar in Boards:

And ſundry other

New Publications.

January 8. d3t2aw

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

12 hhds. Antigua Rum,

20 qr. caſks Port Wine,

8 tierces of Rice,

6 hhds. and 20 bls. Sugar,

2 hhds. Verdigreaſe,

200 ſalted Hides,

Coarſe and fine Salt,

6 hhds. Clover Seed,

10 crates Queens Ware,

10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window-Glaſs.

And at their Brick Store,

German Linens of very kind; Ruſſia ſheetings and duck; two trunks low priced prints; two do. chintzes; one do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the ream or caſe, &c. &c.

☞ *They want to Purchaſe*

A quantity of Black Ey'd Peaſe, and are giving Caſh for Wheat.

January 4. 2aw.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT handſome, convenient three ſtory *BRICK HOUSE*, lately occupied by Edmud J. Lee, Eſq. in King ſtreet, a few doors weſt of Pitt ſtreet.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15. eo

Notice.

Thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh them properly authenticated: thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to call on John Janney and make payment.

WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STABLER,
JOHN JANNEY, } Exe'rs.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Francis White and Margaret his wife to the ſubſcribers, to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money to Dr. James Craik of the town of Alexandria, and be expoſed to ſale for caſh, before the Coffee Houſe door in the ſaid town, on the firſt Monday in February next, at 12 o'clock in the day.

A Tract of LAND lying upon the North River on Cacapehon, in the county of Hampſhire, containing four undred acres.

Another Tract adjoining it, containing twenty three acres.

Another Tract adjeining the firſt, containing one hundred and thirty one acres.

Another Tract adjoining the laſt, containing one hundred and twenty nine acres more or leſs.

On theſe tracts there is a large quantity of low grounds, equal to any in that county, a conſiderable proportion of the upland is arable, producing good crops of wheat and rye.

As it is preſumed perſons, inclined to purchaſe, will examine the premiſes, a further deſcription is unneceſſary. A title will be made upon payment of the money.

JAMES KEITH
SAM. CRAIG.

Dec. 32. 6t‡

JUST RECEIVED,

A conſignment of elegant TABLE and TEA CHINA,

of different qualities, handſome LIQUOR CASES, and 8,000 weight of COFFEE, at private ſale, any of which will be ſold low for caſh or approved notes.

H. and T. MOORE.

Jan. 19. eo6t

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

Notice.

THE ſubſcribers have in their hands a ſum of money received from the late firm of Meſſrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the town of Martinſburg, in the ſtate of Virginia; and as they underſtand that Mr. Michael M'Kewan, of ſaid place, has purchaſed a number of the claims againſt that eſtate---This is, therefore, to give notice to him, and all others having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. to bring in their accounts to us, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of March next, in order to receive their dividend of the money in our hands. Thoſe who do not produce their accounts by that time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.

Balt. Dec. 4. 2aw1ſtMch

An Apprentice wanted.

The Subſcriber will SELL

OR

EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land

in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-houſe, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling houſe 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed houſe 20 by 16 feet deſigned for an overſeer, and other out houſes.

The conveniencos of this place are equalled by few, and the proſpect excelled by none in the ſtate. The houſe is ſituated on a high hill and commands an extenſive view of the Potomac and the Cheſapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the fineſt fiſh and oyſters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the houſe. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great ſufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the uſe of the plantation, beſides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling houſe 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houſes, ſuch as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well ſituated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a ſufficiency of timber for its ſupport, and flouriſhing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is preſumable that no perſon will make ſuch a purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, all that is neceſſary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will ſhew the whole, and is fully authoriſed to make ſale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any perſon purchaſing may be ſupplied with ſtock of all kinds neceſſary and ſufficient for the plantation.

Feb. 19. 1aw.

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

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POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongſt which, are the following:

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